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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/066,248	01/31/2002	William Joseph Semper	SAMS01-00191	2788

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EXAMINER

WONG, WARNER

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2616

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/19/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/066,248	Applicant(s) SEMPER, WILLIAM JOSEPH	
	Examiner Warner Wong	Art Unit 2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 January 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 21-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 21-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 21-22 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Rezaiifar (6,167,270) in view of Choi (2002/0048266).

Regarding claims 21 and 28, Rezaiifar describes an apparatus/method in a wireless network communications system, comprising:

a source base station (BS) in communicating with a mobile station MS and a target [base] station (fig. 1 & 5, and col. 13, lines 12-25 and col. 14, lines 14, lines 50-67, where BS 4d (source BS) communicates with a MS 6i and to BS 4e (target BS) via the BSC regarding intercell delta power levels for a supplemental channel soft handover);

said target BS in communication with said source BS and said MS ((fig. 5A & 5B and col. 13, lines 12-25 and col. 14, lines 14, lines 50-67, where BS 4e communicates with MS 6i and to BS 4d via the BSC when in a soft handover from BS 4e to BS 4d);

said source BS configured to hand off said supplemental channel to said target BS during the high speed packet data (HSPD) call in accordance with a handoff message containing supplemental channel configuration information about said supplemental channel being used by said mobile station, wherein said target BS

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receives the supplemental channel when the supplemental channel is handed off from said source BS (fig. 1 & 5, and col. 8, lines 14-16, and col. 13, lines 21-25, where BS 'A' (source BS) hands off the supplemental channel transmission/call to BS 'C' (target BS) in accordance to the handoff-related message 250 (in fig. 7C) which includes the new SCH active set (SCH configuration information) being used by said mobile station, col. 14, lines 54-67);

Rezaiifar fails to explicitly describe that the handoff message being a "handoff required" message.

Choi describes the handoff message from the source BS to the target BS being a "handoff required" message (paragraphs 5 & 8 which describes a handoff request (required) message from source BS to target BS used as a prior art, as well as the invention itself, see fig. 1, Handoff Request message S11 as part of the relay of the Handoff Required message S10).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to describe a handoff required message as in Choi as being the handoff message in Rezaiifar.

The motivation for combining this teaching is that it allows a mobile call to continue when a mobile telephone crosses the boundary between cells (Choi, paragraph 8).

Regarding claim 22, Rezaiifar further describes the source BS handing off said high speed packet data HSPD call on said supplemental channel to said target BS, and the target BS receives the high speed packet data call on the supplemental channel

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handed off from the source BS (fig. 5B, where BS 'A' hands off supplemental channel to BS 'C', the supplemental channel containing HSPD as described in col. 13, lines 22-25).

2. **Claims 23 and 29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rezaiifar in view of Choi as applied to claim 22, and further in view of Abrol (US 2002/0141370).

Rezaiifar and Choi combined fail to describe that the source base station activates a non-retransmission mode of Radio Link Protocol (RLP) in the source base station and in the target base station.

Abrol describes a source base station (BS) activating a non-retransmission mode of RLP for itself (source BS) and in the target BS (paragraph 9, where the modified RLP 'SRLP' protocol which deploys non-retransmission mode is determined to be used between the [source] BS and MS before and after a handoff, effectively making the source BS activating the MS and the target BS a non-transmission mode).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to describe the one BS activating itself and another BS to use RLP in a non-retransmission mode as in Abrol for the BS's described by Rezaiifar and Choi combined.

The motivation for combining the teachings is that it minimizes that transmission delay (Abrol, paragraph 9).

3. Claims 24-25, 30-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rezaiifar in view of Choi as applied to claims 22 and 28 above respectively, and further in view of Iguchi (2002/0147020).

Regarding claims 24, 30 and 32, Rezaiifar further describes that the source/target BS (fig. 2, #4) comprises a [first] packet data handoff controller (fig. 2, #44,46).

Rezaiifar fails to describe that the source BS sending said SCH configuration information to the target/receiving BS in a handoff.

Iguchi describes of the source BS sending SCH configuration information to the target/receiving BS in a handoff (fig. 8, "Resource parameter readout" request and response and "Extended Handoff Resource" request and response; paragraphs 94 and 97).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to specify the transmission of SCH configuration information between the source and target BS within the system of Rezaiifar.

The motivation for combining the teachings is that by providing such information, it "achieve efficient use of channels assigned with a variable bandwidth, such as Sch, in a mobile communications system", (Iguchi, paragraph 13).

Regarding claims 25, 31 and 33, Rezaiifar, Choi and Iguchi describe all limitations as set forth in claims 24, 30 and 32 respectively.

Iguchi further describes the SCH configuration information comprising the forward data rate (paragraph 95, F-Sch set rate).

4. **Claim 26** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rezaiifar in view of Choi and Iguchi as applied to claim 24 above, and further in view of Ahmed (6,947,398).

Rezaiifar, Choi and Iguchi describe all limitations as set forth in claim 24.

Rezaiifar, Choi and Iguchi lack what Ahmed describes: sending Radio Link Protocol (RLP) configuration information from the source BS (direct network node) controller to the target BS (anchor node) controller (col. 20, lines 44-46, "It is to be appreciated that tunneling can be used to transport RLP frames between the anchor and the direct network nodes involved in soft handoff", where RLP frames inherently includes configuration information such as L_V(S) (i.e. current frame sequence #) and L_V(R) (next frame sequence #) as per IS-707).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to forward the RLP configuration information (via RLP frames) from the source BS to the target BS in soft handoffs as in Ahmed for the combined apparatus of Rezaiifar, Choi and Iguchi.

The motivation for combining the teachings is that during soft handoff, the target BS may compare the quality between identical frame payload received by itself and by the source BS and "select the best of the received packets according to some quality metric and then forwards them to the remote node [destination]", (Ahmed, col. 20 lines 33-36).

5. **Claim 27** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rezaiifar in view of Choi, Iguchi and Ahmed as applied to claim 26 above, and further in view of Wadin (5,329,635).

Rezaiifar, Choi, Iguchi and Ahmed combined fail to describe that the handoff on SCH from source BS to target BS starting at a selected RLP frame identified in the RLP configuration information.

Wadin describes that the handoff on SCH from source BS to target BS starting at a selected RLP frame identified in the RLP configuration information, (col. 1, lines 67-68, where during a handoff the target BS will "(2) commencing to transmit in the [selected RLP] frame immediately following the last transmit [RLP] frame of the first base", where per IS-707, the RLP frame contains L_V(R), the next (selected) frame sequence number).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the starting selected RLP frames in performing handoff from source to target BS.

The motivation being that this method provides a seamless handoff by removing "an audible 'seam' would occur when the line is re-established", col. 1, lines 23-25).

6. **Claims 34-38** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rezaiifar in view of Choi, Abrol, Iguchi, Ahmed and Wadin.

Regarding claim 34, Rezaiifar describes a wireless network communications system comprising a mobile station MS, a source base station BS and s target BS

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communicating with each other (fig. 1 & 5, and col. 13, lines 12-25 and col. 14, lines 14, lines 50-67, where BS 4d (source BS) communicates with a MS 6i and to BS 4e (target BS) via the BSC regarding intercell delta power levels for a supplemental channel soft handover), a method for handling off a high speed packet data HSPD (col. 8, lines 14-16) from the source base station (fig. 5A, 'A') to the target base station (fig. 5B, BS 'C') (col. 13, lines 22-25), comprising:

a source BS (fig. 5A, 'A') configured to handing off a supplemental channel (SCH) to a target BS (fig. 5B, 'C') according to a handoff message containing supplemental channel configuration information about the said supplement channel being used by said mobile station, and a target BS (fig. 5B, 'C') configured to receiving the supplemental channel when the supplemental channel is handed off from the source BS (fig. 1 & 5, and col. 8, lines 14-16, and col. 13, lines 21-25, where BS 'A' (source BS) hands off the supplemental channel transmission/call to BS 'C' (target BS) in accordance to the handoff-related message 250 (in fig. 7C) which includes the new SCH active set (SCH configuration information) being used by said mobile station, col. 14, lines 54-67);

where the SCH which is being hand off is only used for the HSPD (call) (col. 8, lines 14-16).

Rezaiifar fails to explicitly describe that the handoff message being a "handoff required" message.

Choi describes the handoff message from the source BS to the target BS being a "handoff required" message (paragraphs 5 & 8 which describes a handoff request

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(required) message from source BS to target BS used as a prior art, as well as the invention itself, see fig. 1, Handoff Request message S11 as part of the relay of the Handoff Required message S10).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to describe a handoff required message as in Choi as being the handoff message in Rezaiifar.

The motivation for combining this teaching is that it allows a mobile call to continue when a mobile telephone crosses the boundary between cells (Choi, paragraph 8).

Rezaiifar and Choi combined fail to describe that the source BS activates a non-retransmission mode of Radio Link Protocol (RLP) in the source base station and in the target base station.

Abrol describes a (source) BS activating a non-retransmission mode of RLP itself (source BS) and in another target BS (paragraph 9, where the modified RLP 'SRLP' protocol which deploys non-retransmission mode is determined to be used between the itself and MS before and after a handoff, effectively making the source BS activating the MS and the target BS a non-transmission mode).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to describe the one BS activating itself and another BS to use RLP in a non-retransmission mode as in Abrol for the BS's described by Rezaiifar and Choi combined.

The motivation for combining the teachings is that it minimizes that transmission delay (Abrol, paragraph 9).

Rezaiifar, Choi and Abrol combined lack what the Iguchi describes of the source BS sending SCH configuration information to the target BS in a handoff (fig. 8, "Resource parameter readout" request and response and "Extended Handoff Resource" request and response; paragraphs 94 and 97).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to specify the transmission of SCH configuration information between the source and target BS within the system of Rezaiifar, Choi and Abrol. The motivation being that by providing such information, it "achieve efficient use of channels assigned with a variable bandwidth, such as Sch, in a mobile communications system", (Iguchi, paragraph 13).

Rezaiifar, Choi, Abrol and Iguchi lack what Ahmed describes: sending Radio Link Protocol (RLP) configuration information from the source BS (direct network node) to the target BS (anchor node) (col. 20, lines 44-46, "It is to be appreciated that tunneling can be used to transport RLP frames between the anchor and the direct network nodes involved in soft handoff", where RLP frames including configuration information as noted in applicant's specification, p. 28, lines 21-23 and p. 29, lines 1-13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to forward the RLP frames (with RLP configuration information) from the source BS to the target BS in soft handoffs.

The motivation for combining the teachings is that during soft handoff, the target BS can compare the quality between identical frame payload received by itself and by the source BS and "select the best of the received packets according to some quality metric and then forwards them to the remote node [destination]", (Ahmed, col. 20 lines 33-36).

Rezaiifar, Choi, Abrol, Iguchi, and Ahmed lack what Wadin describes: handoff on SCH from source BS to target BS starting at a selected RLP frame identified in the RLP configuration information, (col. 1, lines 67-68, where during a handoff the target BS will "(2) commencing to transmit in the [selected RLP] frame immediately following the last transmit [RLP] frame of the first base", where per IS-707, the RLP frame contains $L_V(R)$, the next (selected) frame sequence number).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the starting selected RLP frames in performing handoff from source to target BS.

The motivation for combining the teachings is that it provides a seamless handoff by removing "an audible 'seam' would occur when the line is re-established", col. 1, lines 23-25).

Regarding claims 35 and 37, Rezaiifar, Choi, Abrol, Iguchi, Ahmed and Wadin describes all limitations as set forth in claim 34.

Rezaiifar further describes that the source/target BS (fig. 2, #4) comprises a packet data handoff controller (fig. 2, #44,46).

Regarding claims 36 and 38, Rezaiifar, Abrol, Iguchi, Ahmed and Wadin describes all limitations as set forth in claim 35 and 37 respectively.

Iguchi further describes the SCH configuration information comprising the forward data rate (paragraph 95, F-Sch set rate).

7. Claim 39-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rezaiifar in view of Choi, Abrol, Iguchi, Ahmed and Wadin as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of the IS-95 CDMA and cdma2000 text.

Regarding claim 39, Rezaiifar, Choi, Abrol, Iguchi, Ahmed and Wadin describe all limitations as set forth in claim 14.

Rezaiifar, Choi, Abrol, Iguchi, Ahmed and Wadin further describes:

sending a Handoff Required (Handoff Request) message from MS, via source BS, to BSC/MSC (Iguchi, fig. 8, "Pilot Strength Measurement" message, as clarified by the IS-95 CDMA and cdma2000 text, fig. 10-8, which becomes the "Handoff Request Message"), where the message includes the SCH configuration information and Amed's RLP configuration information;

sending a Handoff Request message from MSC to the target BS (Iguchi, fig. 8, "Extended Handoff Resource Request"), where the message includes the SCH configuration information and Amed's RLP configuration information;

sending a Handoff Request Acknowledgment message from the target MS to the BSC/MSC (Iguchi, fig. 8, "Extended Handoff Resource Response") in accepting the SCH (HSPD call);

connecting the target BS to a PSDN node to receive the HSPD call (applicant's prior art, p.6, lines 4-9,)

handing off the SCH (with HSPD call) from source BS to target BS (Rezaiifar, fig. 5A, 'A', col. 8, lines 14-16 & col. 13, lines 22-25);

receiving in the target BS the HSPD call on the SCH starting at a selected RLP frame provided from the (previous) RLP configuration information, (Wadin, col. 1, lines 67-68, "commencing to transmit in the frame immediately following the last transmit frame of the first base.")

Regarding claim 40, Rezaiifar, Choi, Abrol, Iguchi, Ahmed and Wadin describe all limitations as set forth in claim 39.

Rezaiifar, Choi, Abrol, Iguchi, Ahmed and Wadin further describe:

sending a Handoff Command Message from the BSC/MSC to the source BS to cause the HSPD call (SCH) to be handed off to the target BS, and sending (continuing to forward) from the source BS to the MS a Handoff Direction Message to inform the MS of the HSPD handoff to the target BS (Iguchi, fig. 9, "Universal Handoff Direction Message").

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 21-40 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

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Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Warner Wong whose telephone number is 571-272-8197. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30AM - 3:00PM, M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kwang Yao can be reached on 571-272-3182. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Warner Wong
Examiner
Art Unit 2616

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KWANG BIN YAO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

